

Crook Bradford

THE

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMBER. XVII.

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli.

SATURDAY, SAT. 8. V. 85.

VOL. 7

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7. 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street, where subscriptions, at Fifteen shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are
thankfully received and Printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Wanted by the subscribers,

BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Catt and Mer-
sonife, will be given away at their
doe's either in this place, Danville,
Saint's Town, Louisville, Madison
Courthouse or Limetown.
They have now on hand at their
different stores already men-
tioned, a neat assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for this coun-
ty, which they are determined
to dispose of on the lowest terms
for cash or the articles already
mentioned.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.
P. S. They also want a quan-
tity of corn and tow linen.

Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

STRAYED from pasture paue near
Black's station a Heifer, chestnut
brown, whitish face, branded S on the
near buttock, about 2 years old this
enfuing spring; whoever takes up said
creature and delivers her to the subcriber
near Black's station, shall be handsomely
rewarded and all reasonable
charges paid by

THOMAS STEELE.

WANTED
An APPRENTICE to the
BAKING
BUSINESS.

A Native lad of about 15 or 16
years of age will be taken as an
apprentice to the above business.
JOHN COCK.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
Mercer County on the waters of
Salt river, near Harlan's Mill, a black
Mare, 3 years old last spring, with a
large blaze in her face, and a black
spot over her left eye, both hind feet
white, about 4 feet nine or ten inches
high, trots naturally and branded on
the off shoulder K. Appraised to £. 10.
William Steerman.

Dec. 15, 1791.

FOR SALE,

For Catt or Cattle

A COMPLEAT sett of Black-
Smiths Tools, together with
8x sets of Sailors tools; For terms
apply to Mr. Zebulon Barton in
Lexington, who is authorized to
dispose of them.

Thomas Sloo.
Dec. 30, 1791.

ALEXANDER & JAMES

PARKER

Have just received and now opening
a large and general assortment of
goods, groceries, hardware and
queens ware, at their stores in Lex-
ington, on which they will sell on the
most reasonable terms for cash, put-
lic securities and hides.

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER-

SMITH's business.

A Native lad of about 14 years
of age, will be taken an AP-
PRENTICE to the above business.
CHARLES WHITE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
near Harlan's mill, Mercer county
a red and white steer three years old
marked with a jaw fork in the right
ear and an under and over keel in
the left. Appraised to £. 10.
Also one four year old bridle bull
flag, marked with a crop off the right
ear and half crop off the upper side of
the same. Appraised to £. 12.
William Mitchell.

AS the partnership of TEGAR-
DEN & MCCULLOUGH is about
to be dissolved by mutual con-
sent; and as it will be impossible
for them to settle their accounts
whilst they have outstanding debts;
they therefore request all those in-
debted to laid partnership, to settle
their respective balances, on or before
the 15th of February next. As
compulsatory measures would be
extremely disagreeable, they flatter
themselves with the hope that they
will not be necessary; Those who
fail to avail themselves of this notice
may remember there is no other
alternative.

THE FULLING business will
be carried on in all its differ-
ent branches by the subscriber at
his

FULLING MILL

On the middle fork of Elkhorn a-
bout six miles from Lexington.
3w WILLIAM SCOTT.

WHEREAS a certain James
Edwards has obtained from
the inspectors of Curd's Warehouse
on Dicks river, a note for a hogs-
head of Tobacco, inspected April
10th 1790, for Anthony Prewitt
No 109, groats 1209, tare 166, nett
1043; also an order for one other
hogshead inspected March 25th
1790 in the name of William Ken-
ton No. 165 groats 1311 tare 112 nett
1199. Now as the above described
tobacco is my property, and as the
said James Edwards fraudulently
obtained the note and order above
described, I forewarn all persons
from purchasing either from the said
Edwards, or his assigns.—I have
stopped the Tobacco in the hands
of the inspectors.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Dec. 28, 1791. 2w

NOTICE
Is hereby given to the Clerks and
Scribbers within the District of Ken-
tucky, that Mr. Joshua Barbee is au-
thorized to settle with them in my ab-
sence.

THOMAS BARBEE, R.D.K.
Danville, Nov. 24. 1791. (4w)

TO BE LET.

FOR The term of one year, or more
sixty acres of cleared land with con-
venient buildings, orchards and mead-
ows, for terms apply to the subcriber
living on the Premises five miles
west of Lexington.

ANDREW STEELE.

ALL Persons are forewarned to re-
member taking an adjustment note of
hand given by me to Andrew Chil-
ton, for eight pounds in trade due
the first day of nov. last, as I have
discharge the same.

Robert Eider.

Dec. 3. 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
near Harlan's Mill in Mer-
cer County, a red and white bull, 2 years
old last spring, no mark; Appraised to
£. 1. 10.
William Mitchell.

Dec. 15. 1791.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

A Company is to meet at the
Crab-orchard the last day of
January 1792, in order to start
early next morning through the
Wilderness. §

A PERSON who understands the
Ropemaking business may have
encouragement by applying to the
Printer.

Mr. BRADFORD.

In my last, I answered Mr. Firebrand's objections against committees; I shall now say something to the second part of his discourse; said author says that "it is urged that the laws of a free government will unavoidably be numerous and intricate."

If lawyers it could ever again get into the house of assembly, no doubt but the laws will be intricate and difficult, perplexed entangled, and hard to be understood; for as they expect so to be often engaged in either sides of the question, those kind of laws best answers their purpose.

I agree with him when he saith "whatever is not regulated by law, must depend on the arbitrary will of the rules;" we do not wish to live without law; and I would ask Mr. Firebrand, if the present almost endless system of laws, and long train of lawyers, will any thing like regulate courts agreeable to equity and justice? as lawyers has penned the chief of all our laws, they have carefully loaded them with high language intermixed with latin, and ambiguous terms, and obscure sentences; and by this means artful lawyers can make the law say almost any thing that suits their purposes; so that he who has the heaviest purse will generally gain the cause.

An evl defigning man, who intends to defraud his neighbour, knowing this to be the case, will speedily employ the ablest lawyer, and he who has the largest library, in order to accomplish his purpose, then the honest man with some hopes of holding his just property, is also constrained to employ attorney. So by this means, exorbitant extortion is saddled upon us, through the channel of lawyers, and established by law. But perhaps some may be ready to say "that this is a vague assertion: where is the particular act of assembly, that establisheth this extortion?" This seems to be a contradiction in terms?" Mr. Blackstone saith that custom becomes law, and is the most powerful law too, as it is generally the best executed; for the best law if it is never put into execution, is of no use; and a bad law, such as that above mentioned, when constantly put into execution, becomes intolerable, and shall we not at this time, endeavour to extricate ourselves from this unjust, unsufferable imposition? especially as a great part of the land in this district, is, and will be in dispute. And what is the use of voluminous laws and a large train of lawyers to settle these disputes? as he who has the oldest title, if properly located according to the laws existing in the state of Virginia, at the time our separation, will, or ought always to gain the suit. It appears as tho' nothing less than a clause in our new constitution, will prevent this grow-

ing evil as lawyers have always evaded every law that could be made in order to restrain them, or keep them from extortion—We do not wish for a government that will cost us nothing, it is our desire, that every one that serves us, should have an adequate compensation but we do not wish to be compelled to make brick without straw. And we expect this scheme must daily gain credit with every one, who does not wish to grow fat on the substance of the people.

Should we copy after the extravagant expence of government, practised in the eastern states, it would prove destructive to our new state; because wherever a tax is laid above the circulating medium, it must prove oppressive. Industry and trade will bring money to a state, and good economy will keep it; but all that suing can do, is only compel a man to pay that has money, but is unwilling to part with it. If it is carried any further than this, the labouring man's property will become a prey to the few monied men that may be amongst us.

Mr. Firebrand saith, than another civil against cheap governments, which is much relied on is, that "thereby men of talents and experience, will be discouraged from engaging in the business, or from attending with diligence to their duty if they do engage." I would just observe, that if we should be too low in the expence of government or run into an extremity of this kind, it will be a new thing under the sun.

He seems to scoff at the notion of paying the expence of government with country produce, but I think I can convince every unprejudiced person in the district, that this scheme is neither unprecedented, or irrational. See the American Museum for May 1789. vol. 5. page 477. in a paper intitled "Thoughts on raising a revenue in produce." It is said "in one country it hath been tried with success for ages, I mean in China, the wisest empire the sun ever shined upon. And here (if I recollect right) not at tenth part of the imperial revenues hath been collected in money. In rice, wheat, and millet only are collected forty millions of sacks, of one hundred and twenty pounds each, equal to eighty millions of bushels; in raw silk, one million of pounds. The rest taken in salt, wines, cotton and other fruits of labour and industry." It appears also by said paper, that experiments have already been made by some of the states in America, of raising revenues by country produce. In said vol. page 470. you may see the subject more fully handled. I shall only quote a small part of said chapter, "That any government can be supported without taxes of some kind, is not possible. It therefore becomes necessary to consider

what will be the most advantageous method of affecting them in future; and hence it is meant to point out such as will increase the wealth in the state.

"If the resources of the commonwealth are brought into view, we shall find them ample sufficient to support government, and pay the interest and principle of our public debt. To tax in certain quantities of the natural produce of the country, at first view appears to be a mode of taxing, which must be attended with peculiar disadvantage, if practicable; but when more closely considered is found to be both practicable and easy. "It is well known that specie is only the representation of other things more bulky; and if we have not silver or gold, government must make use of those articles themselves, which those precious metals are designed to represent. If the extravagancy in the expence of government, in the eastern states, (where they have an open trade) doth oblige them to pay taxes in produce ought not this scheme to be adopted here in this western world? and if our rulers can neither live on country produce, nor convert it into money, how, in the name of common sense, is the people to get money? and is it not high time for the people to mind their own business, when they see the most sacred rights of mankind, and the most rational, salutary measures, openly ridiculed in the published manner.

There is a pamphlet that was wrote in France, on the rights of mankind, by the celebrated Mr. Paine, author of the work intitled "common sense," and lately published in America. Some of them are now in Kentucky, and I think if there were some hundreds more circulating among us, that this district would soon be organized by committees. I shall quote a few sentences out of this invaluable piece.

Page 331 he says "We have now to view the governments which arise out of society in contradiction to those which arose out of usurpation and conquest. It has been thought considerable advance towards establishing the principles of freedom, to say that government is a compact between those who govern and those who are governed; but this cannot be true, because it is putting the effect before the cause; for as man must have existed before governments existed, there necessarily was a time when governments did not exist, and consequently there could originally exist no governors to form such a compact with. The fact therefore must be, that the individuals themselves, each in his own personal and sovereign right, entered into a compact with each other, to produce a government; and this is the only mode in which governments have a right to arise, and the only

principle on which they have a right to exist.

Some who write in our public papers, will not allow that government is a compact even between those who govern, and those who are governed. They are not for allowing the people any share in beginning the compact. One writer talking of the ensuing convention, calls them "men regularly chosen under the direction of law." Can there be a law in America, where the people are not represented? Though we had members from Kentucky, in the Virginia Assembly, at the time when he elections for choosing members for a convention was appointed; yet this D. was not represented in said appointment, because the Assembly was confined to the constitutional mode of elections. And whereas the constitution of Virginia was framed in 1776, and Kentucky was formed since that time with people from all parts of the United States, who had no voice in making said constitution, or the mode of elections; (or it may be that, that is nothing to us now, when beginning a new government); our liberty depends wholly on well regulated elections and elections is the foundation of a constitution, and the regulation of elections the most important part thereof; if Virginia has a right to bind us by law, to this clause in their constitution, and then call the constitution for this district a new one, they might with the same propriety and us to every clause in the Virginia constitution, and call it a new constitution for district of Kentucky. If we are confined to the present mode of elections, we cannot be said to be at liberty to begin a new government, any more than a man might be said to build a new house agreeable to his own mind and will, and at the same time be obliged to build upon another man's foundation.

Mr. Firebrand, as well as the aforesaid writer, when speaking of the present mode of election, say that this and all our other concerns are particularly directed by law. Now if this is so, it is intinctive for us to talk about beginning a new government. But Mr. Paine differs from both these gentlemen, and tells us another way of beginning a government, and saith that the individuals each one in his own personal right enter into a compact with each other, in order to produce a government; which is agreeable to and the very same principle upon which the plan of our present government is founded, the members of which are the true representatives of the people, chosen agreeable to their own way of electing and whose authority is founded on the mind and will of their fellow citizens, made known to them at, or after their election.

In page 111 of the aforesaid pamphlet, M. de la Fayette is introduced, saying "for a nation to love liberty, it is sufficient that she knows it, and to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it." In order to be free, it is necessary that we should know what freedom is; and have we been a free people since the revolution? I think not. At the time of the revolution our principle views was to prevent being enslaved by a foreign power and we did not sufficiently guard against pride and avarice, our mortal enemy. We intrusted lawyers and other defigning men, with the management of our business, they artfully led us into a confederate league of aristocracy. Tho' I grant the Virginia has been more moderate than many of the other states, and now, as we know this, all that is necessary in order to be a free people, is only man enough to define it and let our mind and will be known and then who dare oppose us?

In the introduction to the said pamphlet, is contained the following sentence: "after some relatory remarks the secretary of state observes, &c.

extremely pleased to find it reprinted here; and that something is at length to be publicly said against the political Heresies which have sprung up amongst us. I have no doubt our citizens will rally a second time, round the standard of common sense.

In order to understand what is meant by railing a second time round the standard of common sense, we need not enquire into the name of the first collection under said standard — At the time of the revolution the aforesaid author wrote a pamphlet entitled "common sense," which was the means of uniting the people. And as there was no law existing at that time, they were at liberty to take the sense of the people, in any way that best suited them: But as it was absolutely necessary at that time to take the sense of every individual mediately, that they might know why was for the declaration of independence, and who was not; and finding that holding elections in only one place in each country, would not answer the purpose; therefore committees were chosen by small District Elections, viz. Company Township and county committees. And by this means the sense of every individual was taken mediately. But since the revolution, the apparent attempt made of taking the sense of the people, has been generally only a sham; and at this back door extravagancy and oppression came in.

In the above you may find a summary of state complaining of the political Heresies that has sprung up among them. What would not some in some of the eastern states give, to be in our situation, that is, to have the privilege of beginning a new government? and shall not we improve this favorable opportunity, and with one heart and soul, unite under the standard of common sense."

H. S. B. M.

Dec. 1791.

Mr. Printer,
In your paper of Saturday last, I observe a publication signed H. Marshall; In that publication, H. Marshall has endeavoured to impugn my fellow citizens with an opinion, that I had groundlessly traduced his character; I have not Mr. Printer, been accustomed to appear in the public prints, either in the defence of my own or the attack of another man's character, and consequently cannot be supposed expert in the management of News-paper controversy, this would make me far unequal to Mr. Marshall, but truth I trust will render me superior.

When the public are informed Mr. Marshall was acquainted with the complaints which I had made of his conduct in the beginning of May last; and when they consider, the gentlemen who were acquainted with the circumstance lives in various and distant places, they will not expect me immediately to bring forward my proofs. Mr. Marshall has taken nearly eight months to bring forward what he calls a proof of his innocence, and my calumny: A much less time will be sufficient for me, during which time I hope my impartial Fellow citizens, will suspend their judgment. I conclude sir, with pledging myself, that whatever I have said to the subject of H. Marshall's publication, shall be as fully proved as the nature of the transaction can possibly admit.

I am yours &c.
JOHN CRAIG, Sen.

Mr. Printer,
I have long been in quest of my dear Uncle, who was a Lawyer Sir, and left Ireland some years ago, and I could never hear any thing of

him until I found his name in your paper (or another one just like him) which is Philomy O'Briand, but he now writes himself Felte Firebrand, but you know sir, it is not uncommon for us to alter our name a little when we come from Ireland, I know it must be him and therefore I beg leave to address my self to him to de channel of your paper, Wenerable Uncle. I beg leave to congratulate you sir on de unpeachable approbation your piece in de newspaper met wid, among de people, I heard one say (and no sheep think neither) dat it was de most glorious piece dat ever thined out in our Western Hemispheres, do I heard one of our great men thy dat he wished you had performed better. Otto dear Uncle, I think you may gain of dem committee men right compleatly; Let me never ita sheep, if any monkey would grin more natural or raise de laugh upon dem better dan you have done. Otto dear Uncle if we would only laugh dem out of countenance de day will be our own. Indeed some say and some among our grate men too, dat you have taken de belt way, as your subject will not admit of reasoning. But alas-dear Uncle there is lamentable stories going among de common Farmers, I heard one of dem have de impudence to challenge you sir, and all de grize and larned men dat will take your part, to write wid him if you will only reason fair and prove what you say; or admit him to assert or signify what he may invent. But wenerable Uncle it is not wort while for a man of your function to prove anyting. Dose common foolish people ought to take it upon your word and honor, without any odder evidence. Otto dear Uncle go on and prosper and Bullyreg dem out of deir wits, for de common people will believe any ting you say — And de blessing of St. Patrick be wid you.

PHILOMY O'BRIAND.

LEXINGTON, January 7.

THE following members are elected to represent the county of Mercer, in the convention to form a constitution of government for the state of Kentucky, viz.

SAMUEL TAYLOR,
JACOB FROWM N
GEORGE NICHOLAS,
DAVID RICE
SAMUEL McDOWEL

At a Supreme Court held for the District of Kentucky, at the Court-house in Danville, on the 4th day of October 1791.

Alexander and James Parker Complainants, }
vs. } In Chancery
Squire Grant and Hardin Wells defendants, J

THE Defendant Hardin notwithstanding entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Country, on the motion of the Complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said Defendant doth appear on the fourth day of the next March court, and answer the Complainants Bill; That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published same Sunday at the Baptist Meeting House of Lexington in Fayette County, immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Danville.

A Copy Teste
CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, C. D.

JUST OPENED,

And FOR SALE AT

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

Whole-sale and retail

S T O R E.

At the upper end of LEXINGTON.

GRAY, mixed, striped and fear-
let coating,
Fine and coarse cloths,

Cloaks,
Scars and Wilton carpets,
Rope, striped and matchcoat blankets,
Baize and flannel
Camlets, durants and calimanco,
Shalions and mooreen,

Poplin and flowered fluffs,
Hair plush; cotton and silk velvet,
Poplin and flowered fluffs

Thicksets, royal rib and corduroy,

Waist coat patterns,

Cotton, denims, honey comb and

herring bone,

Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,

Cassimer and satinets,

Flower'd and corded demity,

Chintzes and callicoes'

Cotton stripes

Furniture chintz and checks'

Plain croisback'd painted muzlin,

Stays and satin petticoats,

Black satin, mode and silk serge

Muzlin aprons & handkerchiefs

Cotton, silk and cintz shawls,

Flowered lawn and lawn handker-

chiefs,

Manchester muzlin

Silk and posker handkerchiefs,

Flanders bed ticks

Ticking and drilling

Marseilles bed quilts,

Knotted counterpanes'

Table cloths and diapers'

Fine white sheeting

Curtainlins tassels

Thread and cotton fings

Silk and leather gloves

Filk, cotton, thread and worste stockings

Hats, and many other articles.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opening by

JOHN MOYLAN,

At his Store, next door to the Buffalo Tavern in Lexington: A Compleat and well chosen Assortment of

D R Y

GOODS

MEN's and WOMEN's coarse and fine leather, vines and slippers, Boys' and children's shoes, Womens stuff shoes, Dressed call sets, Boot legs and ban soles,

Pewter and tin ware,

Tin in boxes,

Queens and glass ware,

Window glass,

An elegant assortment of mens and women's ridges and faddes,

And other articles of faddery, best proof gunpowder,

Rifles smooth bores, pistols and rifle locks,

Bar lead and small shot,

Curleys, and a great variety of hardware and Stationary,

A L S O

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Tenerife wines, Cherry Bounce, Sherry gin, Jamaica Spirits,

A N D A

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Hysfon, soufflong and bohea tea,
Brown and loif sugar
Coffee, chocolate, nutmegs,
Mace, cloves, allspice,
Black and cayenne pepper
Ginger, raisins, citron, cinnamon,
Copperas, alum, brimstone,
Madder, indigo, best mustard,
White and cast le soap,
Powder blue &c. &c. &c. — All
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, funded debt of the United States, Officers and Soldiers discharges of the late services, for which he will allow the high & prime. — Country Store keepers may be supplied with small assortments on the shortest notice.

The said John Moylan hereby revokes all power which he has heretofore invested others wth, to act on his behalf in his country, his influence on the poor infected by the disease of their further assistance, and gives this publick notice to all persons who still remain indebted to the late adventurer under the firm Philip Tian and Co conducted in the immediate management of the said Tian at Louvigne, of Doctor Huib Shell at Lexington, and of Maurice Nagle at Danville, and since he said Doctor's death, under the assumed management of the Administrix to his effects.) to pay their respective debts to him the said John Moylan as the only surviving partner in said adventure, and the only one consequently entitled to receive the same.

John M. Reading.

LOST

ON The 14th I lost on the Road between Lexington and Boons Station, a number of papers, viza. A bond from John Jones to Jane Gray for 350 pounds of Tobacco, assigned to me by the said Gray —

A note from William Griffy for £5 and perhaps some odd £billings.

A note from William Hunter for £1 8s.

A Receipt from Duncan and Lemon for £6 by my hands from Thomas Brook

And several other papers which at present I cannot remember.

The above papers are of use to me but the owner, as care has been taken to stop payment. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber, near Boons Station, or to the Printer hereof.

ADAM WINN.
Dec. 1791. (3w)

Taken up by the subscriber living near Johnson's road 3 miles and a quarter from Lexington, about 14 bands and a half high 6 or 7 year old natural trotter, branded on the near buttock M with two hind feet white with a black in her forehead appraised 10/- 5/-

Also a year old colt that came with the said mare, has the same brand and a natural trotter, appraised to £7

John Harvey
Dec. 13 1792 pds

SACRED TO THE MUSES
JOHN DUNCAN

Has just received at his Store in Lexington,
the following Catalogue of

BOOKS,

VIZ.

RUDIMAN'S Rudiments, Whitenhall's Grammar, Philadelphia Latin ditto, Europolis, Salut, Clark's Ovid, Davidson's Virgil, Watson's Horace, Cicero's Orations, Murphy's Lucian, Xenophon, Homer, Erasmus, Selecta rofanes, Selecta Verbi, Ovid's Epistles, Metamorphosis, Virgil, Horace, Cicerie, Clark's do., Failes, Aintworth's English and Latin Dictionary, Young's ditto, Blair's Lectures, Guthrie's Geography, Moor's Navigation, Gibson's Surveying, Ferguson's Astronomy, Nicholson's Philosophy, Watt's Logic, Backstone's Commentaries, Sheridan's, Scott's and Percy's Dictionary, Willson's Sacramental Meditation, Arminian Magazine, Fletcher's works, Forms of discipline, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Prayer Books, Preacher's lives, Death of Wesley, Bibles with Psalms, Oxford pocket ditto, Testaments, Webster's and Dilworth's Spelling Books, Fisher's Arithmetic, Dilworth's Assistant, Columbian Magazine, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Vicar of Wakefield, History of America, Death of Abel, Economy of Human life, History of Pamela, Travels of true Godliness, Fine and coarse writing paper and Paste-Board, Japaned ink-stands, Sealing-wax and wafers, Slates and pencils.

ALSO
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF
DRY
GOODS

And GROCERIES,
Most suitable to the present season and
too numerous to insert,

Which will be sold on reasonable
terms for cash, Public securities,
Furs, Bear skins and rye—He
returns his thanks to those who have
favoured him with their custom and
hopes to merit a continuance—it
that ever he is study to please.

KEWSE excellent cotton,
either whole sale or retail.

(From the National Gazette.)
Poetical address to the public
of the United States.

THIS age is so fertile of
mighty events
That people complain, with
some reason no doubt;
Besides the time lost, and besides
the expences
With reading the papers they're
fairly worn out;
The part is no longer an ob-
ject of care,
The press confounds all the
time they can spare—
Tous reasons the reader, but
still he reads on
With his pence and his paper
unwilling to part.
He sees the World passing, men
going a g'ne,
Some riding in coaches, and
some in a cart;
For a peep at the farce a sub-
scription he'll give;
Revolutions must happen—
that Printers may live.
For a share of your favor we
aim with the rest—
To enliven the scene we'll exert
all our skill;

What we have to impart shall be
some of the best,
And Medium in paro our t :—
If you w :
Since we never admitted a
clique in our creed
That the greatest employment
of life is to read.
The king of the French & Queen
of the North
At the head of the play for the
teatot w: find;
From the spark that we kindled
a flame has gone forth
To expand thro' the world and
enlighten mankind;
With a code of new doctrine
the universe rings,
A Thomas is preaching strange
sermons to kings,
Thus launch'd as we are on the
ocean of NEW'S
In hopes that your pleasure our
pains will repay,
All honest endeavours the au-
thor will use
To furnish a feast for the grave
and the gay;
At least he'll essay such a
track to pursue
That the world shall approve
and his news shall be true.

A Physician to the court during
the reign of Charles the second,
happening to be a walking one day
in the gallery of Windsor palace
with the king, saw a man about re-
pairing a clock which stood there.
The Physician, willing to appear
smart and sarcastic to the witty
monarch, accosted the man with “
well, sir, I have observed that you
are continually doctoring that clock,
and yet it never goes right. Now
if I was to treat my patients no
better, I should soon loose all my
credit; pray how comes it that we
differ so widely in our conduct?”
The clock maker dryly replied, “I
can easily give you a reason for that
doctor, it is because the Jun dis-
covers all my mistakes, and the grave
covers yours.”

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near
Streets Feet, a bundle steer about
3 or 4 years old, with a crop
and a under keel in the right ear,
and crop and under keel in the left,
appraised to £ 3.

Joel Collins.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY of LAND OR
FICE TREASURY WAS-
RANTS.

By DANIEL WEISGER,
Who has just received an assortment of

DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season,
Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
Woodford county, on the Kentucky road,
a red cow, with a star in her
forehead and white flanks, with a crop
and a under keel in the right ear and a crop or
swallow fork in the left, about 12 or
15 years old had on a large bell; Ap-
praised to £ 2 10s.

Also 2 steers about 2 years old, last
spring, one a black with a short tail
the other a white, with a number of
red spots on his neck and sides, both
marked with 2 under keels and 2 crops,
the black appraised to £ 1 10s, and the
white to £ 2.

William Steele

OB. 4, 1791. £ 6d.

FOR SALE

A Two-story framed house in a con-
venient part of the Town for busi-
ness; for further particulars, enquire
of the subscriber
ARCHIBALD BROWN.

Lexington Dec. 23, 1791.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber near
Cavet Mill, a tan horse, 15
hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has the
police a star in his forehead no brand
perceivable, stars naturally; Appraised
to £ 10.

BENJAMIN GARNET.

OBster. 10th 1791.

TAKEN Up by the subscriber, at
the foot of the Dry Ridge be-
tween Coves Mill and the mouth of
Licking River; a pie bairn bay and white
horse, about thirteen hands high, jup-
ped to be nine or ten years old, no
brand or ear mark, the owner is de-
fined to apply to Alexander Mahon
on Scotts Road about one mile ana a
half of Lexington.

JAMES HERREN.

Dec. 17th 1791.

THE Subscriber living in Wood-
ford County, wants a labouring
man to live with him the ensuing year
in the character of Overseer, one with
a small family would be preferred.

H. MARSHALL.

Dec. 18th 1791.

I HAVE a large quantity of well assort-
ed merchandize household utensils
and implements of husbandry, all
and of the first quality, together with
some real cows and calves which I will
dispose of in exchange for a tract of
five or six hundred acres of land in the
neighborhood of Lexington, Bourbon
court house, or the town of Washington—
Should I not be able to effect
an exchange to my mind before the Fe-
bruary Court for Fayette County, then
the said merchandize and other articles
will be exposed for sale in the
Town of Lexington by publick Pan-
due.

CHARLES VANCOUVER.

Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.

The heirs and devisees of Richard Her-
deron are eG any he or she or
deceased, of Nathaniel Hart of —
count in Virginia, gentleman, dec-
of William Johnson, late of O-
range County, merchant, deceased,
of John Luttrell, of Chatham coun-
ty, gentleman, deceased, and Leo-
nara Bullock, defendants,

IN EQUITY.

SOME of the heirs and devisees hav-
ing failed to enter their appear-
ance according to the satisfaction of
the court that they render out of the
limbs of this territory — on motion
of the complainants it is ordered, that
unless the said heirs and devisees
shall appear here on the first day of
the next term, and answer the bill
of the complainants, that then it is
taken for confessed; and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inter-
ested in the G zone of this territory, in
the Kentucky and Conecuh G zones,
and in the newspaper regularly sub-
mitted in Hazel's Brown, for three weeks
successively, and at the door of the
court house in the town of jackson
rough.

Accts Test
ANDREW RUSSELL,
& ME.

ALL KINDS OF

BLANK BOOKS

Made and ruled to any pat-
tern either for Merchants
others.

ALSO

Old books new bound at this
office — As I have full em-
ployed a Journeyman Book-binder,
the bundles will be carried
on in future with dispatch —
We are at leisure at present
having finished all the work on
hand.